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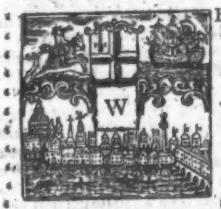
The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

SATURDAY January 21, 1744.

Conclusion of the Extract began in our last.



WE have also taken a View of our neighbouring Body the *Moon*, and found it in almost all Respects such a Planet, or Place of Habitation, as our own Planet the Earth is. And we should be greatly wanting to ourselves, and to the *Decorum* of Things, as well as highly injurious to our great Creator, if we should so much as scruple the Supposition of so noble an Habitation's being inhabited, of so noble a Colony's being peopled. Those who can attentively view the wonderful, and beautiful, and admirably contriv'd Structure of this our adjoining Planet, with its Sea and Land, Mountains and Vallies, Day and Night, Summer and Winter; together with its Clouds and Atmosphere, and Moon, all in correspondence to our Earth, which is every where full of intelligent Beings, its Inhabitants; and yet shall peevishly deny that it either now is, or ever was, or is to be in like Manner inhabited by such intelligent Beings; and are resolv'd it shall have no other Use than to enlighten our Earth, and be peep'd at through our Telescopes; seem to me too Unphilosophical to be argued with, and only worthy to be left to their own narrow Genius, which can neither think a brave uncommon Thought, nor admit any Thing but what their Education or System have already forced upon them. Nor, indeed, do we need to debate here with such Men, because it can hardly be imagin'd they will ever have Skill or Curiosity enough to peruse, what either has already been written, or may hereafter be written upon such great and noble Subjects. Besides this single Attendant of ours, we have taken a Prospect of four such Attendants on *Jupiter*, and five on *Saturn*; with the remarkable *Belts*, and Diurnal Revolution of the former; and the much more astonishing *Ring* of the latter: The one bearing a near Resemblance to our Clouds under the Torrid Zone, upon our Earth's daily Motion, and so hinting to us the Likeness there is between that and our Planet; and the other affording an Instance of a more surprizing Variety in the Works of God and Nature, than is any where else to be so evidently discover'd in the World.

'Nor must I here pass over in Silence that wonderful, that prodigious, that amazing Instance of *Swiftness of Motion*, which the Rays of Light afford us, and which is gather'd from the Eclipses of *Jupiter*'s Planets; no less I mean than that of 180,000 Miles in one Second of Time; whence it appears, that a Being might visit all the Men in the World, if he proceeded with the Swiftness of these Rays, and those Men were placed in any tolerable Order along or near a great Circle of the Earth, in a very few Seconds of Time. Nor do any of the other swiftest Motions that we know of in the Universe deserve to be called *swift* in Comparison of this before us; which is no other than a constant Instance of the Power of God in moving the Bodies which he has made, with what Velocity he pleases; and thereby of communicating his Influences, even in a Mechanical Way, to immense Distances, almost in a Moment.

'But then, besides this Planetary World, which was in some Measure known to the antient Astronomers, we have also taken a View of another World, or Species of Bodies, known indeed by Name, but hardly at all by Nature, to the Antients; I mean the System of Comets; which 'till lately were generally look'd on as inconsiderable and fortuitous Meteors of our Air only; but do now appear to be more numerous, and not less considerable than the Planets themselves. These Comets pass so entirely through the Planetary Regions, and may so certainly approach to the Planets themselves, both in their Descent and Ascent, that they may serve hitherto unknown Ends of Providence, both in their own Constitution, and by the Changes they may occasion in the Planets; and do therefore well deserve our most attentive Consideration. Nor certainly were the Planets, their Number, Magnitude, Motions, and Uses so well known in some Thousands of Years after their first Observation, as the Comets now are in a few Hundreds, or rather Decads of Years since they were to any good Purpose observ'd by Astronomers.

'And then, lastly, after all, we have taken a short imperfect View of the vastly numerous; the vastly great, and vastly distant Systems of the fixed Stars; or to us new Systems of Worlds, quite remote from our Planetary and Cometary World: In comparison of all which System of Worlds, our own entire System, with its Sun, and all its Planets and Comets, must be but inconsiderable, probably not the 10,000th, perhaps not the 100,000th; or 1,000,000th Part of the Whole: And whose Distance appears to be so great from us, that a Musket Bullet that should go 240 Feet in one Second of Time, if it had been shot up at the *Mosaick* Creation to the nearest fix'd Star, and continued its Course evenly all the Way, would hardly have arriv'd there by this Time, after the long Interval of 5700 Years. So immensely numerous, and immensely great and glorious is the entire System; and so inconsiderable are we poor Worms, creeping upon this little little Earth, if compar'd thereto; even *as Nothing*, *yea less than Nothing*, *and Vanity!* And here we have plainly lost ourselves in the amazing *Length*, and *Breadth*, and *Height* of the grand System; and of that Power, Wisdom, and Goodness, which shines forth in every Branch thereof; those chiefly excepted which depend on the Actions of free Creatures, and the Manner of their Treatment by that Providence which discovers itself in the whole Universe; the Rules of whose Conduct are not yet fully laid open to our present Curiosity, but are rather reserved for the last and noblest Scene of our Duration hereafter. Nor is this to be so much wonder'd at, if we consider that the most beautiful, and orderly, and wisely contriv'd System of this visible World itself, which we have been just reviewing, tho' it has all along, since the Beginning of the World, afforded many and noble Indications of that Divine Power, Wisdom and Goodness to all Mankind, yet have the entire Secrets of that Contrivance, with that universal Power of Gravitation, by which the whole Machine has all along been upheld, lain in a Manner hid thro' all past Ages, and is but just now discover'd to us.

SIR, *Richmond, Jan.* 10, 1744.

IF you think the following Piece has Merit enough to appear in publick, by giving it a Place in your Paper you will confer a great Obligation on,

Your very humble Servant,

R. B.

A DREAM.

WHEN *Night* the sable Curtain drew,
And Mortals bad their Cares adieu;
Presenting to each mortal Mind,
Or what it *shuns* or strives *to find*:
The *Virgin's Wish* by Day-light starv'd,
At random roves and unreserv'd;
Then the soft Sex to Joys incline,
And to their Lovers Arms resign;
Embrace, caress, in *fancy* all,
'Till hateful *Day*'s unwelcome Call.
As on my Bed I musing lay,
My Eyes just bid adieu to Day;
Sweet Slumber all my Soul possess'd,
And to my Mind this *Dream* express't:
What Heaven to Mortals has deny'd,
My pregnant Mind in Sleep supply'd;
My *Arms* methought, by Magic Slight,
Were chang'd to *Wings* prepar'd for Flight:
My tow'ring Fancy, fond to fly,
Prepar'd these ample Wings to try.
I pray'd the Goddess of the Night,
Bright *Phœbe*, to direct my Flight:
Aloft in Air I thought I soar'd,
And Wonders saw yet unexplor'd:
O'er Hills, o'er Dales, and lofty Towers,
Amain I stretch'd my *Nimy Powers*;
'Till weary with the toilsome Play,
To Scenes below I bent my Way.
Methought I saw before my View
A fair Apartment, which I knew:
A feeble, Fairy, Fantom Light,
Which stood as Guardian of the Night;
Directed me: The Sash I drew
With winged Speed, and in I flew.
Ye Gods! to trust your fav'rite Fair
To a poor Taper's feeble Care!
I view'd around the blissful Place;
There saw what did her *Toilette* grace;
Where Novels, Patches, Ribands lay,
Waiting the Summons of the Day:
Then next I view'd the lovely Bed,
Where AMORETTA lays her Head:
The Silken Hose, the braided Shoes,
And all the *Trappings* Nymphs do use.
Be chaste, O Muse; to tell be true,
How gently I the Curtain drew;
By Honour check'd, by Love made bold,
My *greatest Bliss* there to behold:
How sweetly she expanded lay,
More sweet than EVE on new-born Day;
Or all the Charms that Nature shed
On *Eyma*, or the *Nut-brown Maid*.
In solemn Silence I drew nigh:
In Sleep she drew a gentle Sigh;
(Some *boding Dream* just touch'd her Soul)
And from her Lips a *Kiss* I stole.
She something utter'd; streight awoke;
Saying, What *strange Dreams* our Sleep provoke?
She shriek'd aloud when me she spy'd,
And thus in Woman's Rage she cry'd:
"What hated Monster stoops so low,
"To seek my sudden Overthrow?
"May Heaven repay thee with its Hate,
"And give thy Days a shorter Date."
Amaz'd, confus'd, confounded, I,
All trembling, made her this Reply:
"Not all the Treasure Monarchs owe,
"Shou'd make me seek thy Overthrow;
"Were I a God, to live with thee,
"I'd barter my Divinity."
She knew my Voice, and urg'd my Flight,
While under Cover of the Night;
When oh! by dint of Magic Charms,
Instead of *Wings* again I'd *Arms*.
So strange to me the Change did seem,
It wak'd me from my pleasing *Dream*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Translation of a Reſcript mention'd in our preceding Papers, ſign'd by Her Imperial Majeſty of all Ruſſia's own Hand, and ſent to Her Privy Counſellor and Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Vienna, M. Lanzinsky, bearing Date Oct. 30, 1743.

AFTER the laſt Reſcript diſpatch'd to you the 4th of this Month, concerning the Affair of the Marqueſs of Botta, We have obſerv'd in your Diſpatches, as well as in divers Publick Papers, chiefly in the Copy of a Letter written from the Queen of Hungary to the King of Pruſſia, concerning the ſaid Marqueſs of Botta's Recal, that Our Complaints, in Reſpect of this Miniſter's Conduct, which deſerves Puniſhment, and the convincing Proofs we have produc'd, are look'd upon by the Court of Vienna as an Accuſation entirely falſe and frivolous; moreover, that the ſaid Court continues entirely to juſtify the ſaid Marqueſs, and that it pretends the whole Accuſation took its Riſe from an Intrigue fram'd againſt the Queen of Hungary, by which Means apparent Injuſtice is done to Us, as if We did ſuffer Ourſelves to be led by the Queen of Hungary's Enemies and their Artifices.

We could not be but very much ſurpriz'd at the Manner wherein a Matter of this Importancy is treated, which concerns ſo nearly Our Dignity, and wherein even the Honour of the Queen of Hungary has an Intereſt: We did expect from the ſo univerſally acknowledg'd Equity of the Queen of Hungary, and from Her Sentiments of Friendſhip ſo often expreſs'd to Us, that Our Complaints would have met with a better Reception; and We cannot unite the Aſſurances given Us of a juſt Satisfaction with the Conduct the Court of Vienna obſerves in Reſpect of the Marqueſs of Botta, whom it endeavours entirely to juſtify before he has made an Anſwer upon Our Complaints, as if they were not worthy of being examin'd; conſequently there is no Occaſion for the ſaid Marqueſs to alledge any thing more in his Juſtification, but he is eas'd of this Trouble already. Equity ſhould at leaſt require, that ſuppoſing the Court of Vienna could not deem him guilty, yet the ſaid Court ſhould delay to juſtify him, and not declare Our Complaints ill-grounded and unjuſt, till ſuch Time it is in a Condition to judge with a better Foundation of his Crimes or his Innocency, either by the Marqueſs of Botta's own Anſwer, or by the more convincing Proofs which have been requir'd of Us.

Since the Court of Vienna is ſo much prejudic'd in Favour of the Marqueſs of Botta, and ſince it juſtifies him already beforehand, it is very natural to believe, that whatſoever Proofs might ſtill be produc'd againſt the Marqueſs of Botta, tho' ever ſo convincing, will meet with the ſame Reception, and that the Queen will not condemn the ſaid Marqueſs for fear of contradicting Herſelf: We have therefore Reaſon to apprehend, that all Our Solicitations for procuring to Ourſelves a full Satisfaction will be fruitleſs, and that the Juſtification of the Marqueſs of Botta, which is taken ſo much at Heart, will be preferr'd to all other Conſiderations; wherein We are confirm'd by reiterated Reports, according to which he is appointed General of the Artillery, and to command in Italy. All theſe Circumſtances demonſtrate that the Court of Vienna, and its Miniſtry, have little Regard to Us and to Our juſt Repreſentations; and that a private Perſon finds more Credit there than We; and it is to be fear'd that the World will not make a Conſtruction thereof advantagiouſly to the narrow Friendſhip which till now ſubſiſts between the two Courts. We hope, nevertheleſs, the Queen of Hungary, after being better inform'd, will entertain better Sentiments in Reſpect of this Matter.

The Marqueſs of Botta muſt be convinc'd in his own Conſcience that Our Conduct towards him, during his Reſidence at our Court, has been not ſuch as could give the leaſt Impreſſion, as if we purpoſely ſought an Opportunity to wrong him, and without having previouſly and ſufficiently examin'd into the Matter. Such a Proceeding is very far from Our Inclination; and it is ſufficiently known, that We are more inclinable to forgive, and to forget, than to aggravate Wrongs done to Us: Moreover, it is very injurious to accuſe Us of being ſo weak as to ſuffer Ourſelves to be led by Artifices and ſtrange Inſinuations againſt the Queen of Hungary, prejudicial to the Aſſurances of the Friendſhip She has always profeſs'd to Us.

We are not us'd to regulate Our Actions according to Foreign Inſinuations, but to act conformably to the Rules of Equity and Juſtice. All Solicitations and Intrigues, of what Nature ſoever, contrary to theſe Rules, are employ'd with Us as vain and fruitleſs; conſequently far from having had the leaſt Intention to leſſen the good Harmony which ſubſiſts between Us and the Queen of Hungary. In acquainting her with the Marqueſs of Botta's irregular Conduct, We have rather thought to oblige her, in diſcovering the baſe Action of Her Miniſter, and in making it appear that, by ſo acting, he had render'd himſelf unworthy of the Character wherewith the Queen had inveſted him; conſequently, that he had deſerv'd her higheſt Diſpleaſure for not obeying her Commands. We flatter'd Ourſelves the more to receive a juſt Satisfaction in reſpect of Our Complaints; becauſe it would have been a favourable Opportunity for the Queen of Hungary to give Us a new Teſtimony of her Friendſhip, which at the ſame Time would have been very agreeable to Us, and would have engag'd Us to a reciprocal Return. Beſides, the very Order which the Queen of Hungary has ſent to the Marqueſs of Botta, and wherein ſhe forbids him to meddle in the domeſtical Affairs of this Empire, renders him the more guilty, as he has acted in this Reſpect contrary to the Character of a Foreign Miniſter.

The Marqueſs of Botta has behav'd, under the preceding Reign, as if his chief Function had been, by his Counſels, to direct intirely the Affairs of the Empire, and as if he had ſufficient Authority for ſo doing; his Conduct, in this Reſpect, is too well known, and there is no Foreign Miniſter here but what can give a Teſtimony thereof, without even excepting the Reſident Hohenholtz, if he would ſpeak according to Conſcience. Mean while the Situation of Affairs at that Time might, in ſome Meaſure, excuſe the Deliberations, and the diſagreeable Schemes projected againſt Us: And We are likewiſe the more inclin'd to forget and pardon them in the Marqueſs of Botta, becauſe the Almighty has fruſtrated all his Projects, and has given them another Turn: But what cannot be juſtified in any Reſpect is, that the ſaid Marqueſs, inſtead of altering his irregular Conduct after the Turn of Affairs, has had the Audaciouſneſs, againſt the Intereſt of his own Court, and againſt common Senſe, to follow the ſame Steps, to forget his Duty, and to render himſelf guilty of ſo criminal an Undertaking.

The Arguments which have been ſince alledg'd on account of the reiterated Aſſurances of the Queen of Hungary's Friendſhip, which the Marqueſs of Botta has given from Time to Time, and on divers Occaſions, decide nothing in favour of him; they prove only, that his ſcandalous Proceedings have been directly contrary to the Orders and Intentions of the Queen; and it can in no ways be inferr'd from thence, that the Marqueſs, by giving theſe Aſſurances, has had an Intention to conform himſelf to the Queen's Orders, as he was in Duty bound.

In caſe the Marqueſs of Botta has not diſcover'd his malicious Intentions to the King of Pruſſia, during his Miniſtry at Berlin, and in caſe he has not made to his Pruſſian Majeſty any Propoſition which might relate to the fulfilling of the Promiſes he had given to his Confidents, this diminiſhes in no manner the intended Accuſation againſt him; becauſe it is very eaſy to imagine that he was very well convinced of the little Reality of his Hopes, wherewith he alſur'd his Accomplices on the Account of the King of Pruſſia, and that he never could venture to make ſuch-like Propoſitions, being convinced of his Pruſſian Majeſty's Regard for Us, Our Friendſhip, and his own Intereſt. It cannot therefore be concluded from thence, that he had not the malicious Intention wherewith he is charg'd, becauſe he has not put it in Execution; for there was no Likelihood of his meeting with Succeſs by the King of Pruſſia: At leaſt it is certain, that he has endeavour'd to uphold the Credulity of his Confidents by flattering Hopes, and that he has ſufficiently made appear his Intentions at Berlin, not with the King but elſewhere; whereas he has not been aſham'd, from Time to Time, and in Secrecy, to affirm, that a Revolution was ſhortly to be expected in Ruſſia; all which does very little agree with the Character given him in his Juſtification, as being a prudent Miniſter, who never acts with Precipitation.

According to all that has been alledg'd in reſpect of the Marqueſs's unaccountable Conduct, the Complaints made againſt him are ſo evident, that he is not able to offer any thing in his own Defence, but trifling Reaſons and meer Subterfuges: Therefore you are ſufficiently inſtructed by Our laſt Reſcript, as well as by this preſent, to confute all that may be alledg'd in order to elude the juſt Satisfaction we deſire: You are likewiſe to repreſent to the Queen, that We are not capable of taking a Step ſo contrary to Our Dignity, as to accuſe a Perſon, let him be of ever ſo little Worth, much leſs a Foreign Miniſter, nor to ſet forth at his Court, in ſo ſolemn a Manner, Our ſerious Complaints againſt him, without being ſufficiently aſſur'd of the Veracity of what We advance, and without having beforehand examin'd, in a Manner not to be cavil'd at Queſtion, every Circumſtance relating to the Fact.

Moreover We have, at the Requeſt of the Court of Vienna, ſent to the Reſident Hohenholtz an Abſtract of all the Proceedings, to the End that no Pretext may be left for eluding the Conviction of the Marqueſs of Botta. We have alſo ſent to the ſaid Reſident an Abſtract of the Reſcript diſpatch'd to you on the 13th of Auguſt and the 4th of October: We have eſpecially thought proper to communicate to him the laſt, becauſe he has been acquainted that you have made your Complaints only by Word of Mouth, and in general Terms. We ſend you the ſame Abſtracts, with an Intent that you may make uſe thereof for ſupporting Our Complaints and requiring the Satisfaction We deſire: Moreover We enjoin you not to be ſatisfy'd in making your Repreſentations by Word of Mouth, but to make them likewiſe in Writing; and for this Purpoſe We ſend you hereby a Tranſlation of this preſent Reſcript in the German Tongue.

In regard to what is ſaid to your Charge in the Letter of Recal, which has been communicated to Us by the Baron of Mardefeld and the Reſident Hohenholtz, and of which we ſend you a Copy; to wit, that you treated this Affair in the Beginning as Womens chattering, and that you were not able to anſwer the Reaſons alledg'd in Juſtification of the Marqueſs of Botta; We cannot be perſuaded that you explain'd yourſelf in this Manner againſt the Tenor of Our Reſcripts, We rather believe that the Court of Vienna's Deſign was to give a contrary Senſe to the Contents of Our Reſcript bearing Date Auguſt 13, where it is ſaid, that the Reports of a Conſpiracy actually on foot, and of a Revolution ready to break out, were without Foundation, and that the whole Matter did chiefly conſiſt in injurious and audacious Diſcourſes, and in malicious, though weak and feeble Endeavours and Deliberations.

Laſtly, We have been ſurpriz'd to ſee in the Queen of Hungary's Reſcript to the Reſident Hohenholtz, which he has communicated to Us, as well as in that which has been communicated to you at the Place of your Reſidence, in what Manner the Court of Vienna continues to make uſe of the Title of *Czarina*, when there is mention made of Our Perſon, which is directly contrary to the Convention formerly made with Us: Even the Letter of Recal above-mention'd is a Confirmation that the ſaid Court avoids giving Us the *Imperial* Title; and we cannot conceive the Reaſon why a Title once acknowledg'd can at preſent cauſe new Difficulties. You are therefore to make proper Repreſentations to the Miniſtry, and to deſire ſome Explanations on this Subject; you are likewiſe to acquaint them, that We are oblig'd to demand, and that We have Reaſon to hope the ſaid Title will be made uſe of, as well in Writings immediately directed to Us, as on all other Occaſions, according to what We have declar'd in this Matter; moreover, that We cannot believe the ſaid Court has an Intent to make an Alteration therein prejudicial to Us, nor that it has a mind to retract the former Declaration made in this reſpect. We do not charge therefore the Court of Vienna with having purpoſely and deſignedly made the ſaid Alteration; but in caſe it ſhould be ſo, We ſhall be oblig'd to proteſt againſt all and every Novelty and Alteration tending to Our Prejudice, becauſe We are in Poſſeſſion of this Title with ſo much Right and Foundation, that nobody can reaſonably diſpute it with Us: And We remain well affectionated to you with Our Imperial Favour.

Naples, Dec. 24. We have just receiv'd Advice from Calabria, that several dreadful Shocks of Earthquake have been felt at Chietri; that many of the Inhabitants have been buried in the Rubbish of their Houses, and the rest are fled into the Fields.

Petersbourg, Dec. 28. Upon the Court of Sweden's reiterated Demand of a Subsidy, in case it be oblig'd to enter into a War with Denmark, her Imperial Majesty has granted that Crown 400,000 Rubles per Annum, payable Quarterly.

Vienna, Jan. 4. In the present ticklish Situation of Affairs, it can hardly be expected that Peace will succeed War, the vast Preparations making on all Sides for the Campaign plainly shewing the contrary: But we flatter ourselves that our Forces, in Conjunction with those of our Allies, will certainly enable the House of Austria to force its Enemies to put an End to the War by a solid and lasting Peace.

Vienna, Jan. 8. Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the Serene Archdutchess Mary Anne, receiv'd Yesterday Evening the Nuptial Benediction from the Hands of Cardinal Paulucci, upon which Occasion was perform'd the Te Deum, and a triple Discharge of the Artillery was made.

Venice, Jan. 4. Besides the Advice which the Government has receiv'd from Constantinople of the raising the Siege of Mosul, several Merchants of this City, who trade into Turky, have receiv'd Letters from their Correspondents at Aleppo, wherein that Event is confirm'd, with the following Circumstances: That Thamas Kouli Kan, upon his Arrival near Mosul, sent an Officer to declare to the Governor of the Place, that if he would surrender, he would grant him an honourable Capitulation; but that otherwise he would give Quarter to no body: That the Bashaw-Governor had given the following Answer to the Officer, viz. 'Go tell your Master 'that my Name is Hussein the Empaler. There are 'two Pales; carry him one of them, with which he 'shall empale me, if he can take me: I'll keep the 'other for him, in case he should fall into my 'Hands.' That the City of Mosul had made a vigorous Resistance: That Thamas Kouli Kan, after having lost more than 5000 Men at the Siege of that Place, lost above 3000 in his Retreat; and that the Leſghis having been inform'd of this Disadvantage, had, to the Number of 30,000, taken Arms, and made an Irruption into Persian Georgia to the very Gates of Teflis. The same Merchants have receiv'd Letters directly from Constantinople, which advise, that the Prince of Persia, to whom the Grand Signor has given the Title of Sophi, was marching with an Ottoman Army towards Ardebil, in order to make himself acknowledg'd there in that Quality, and to invite the Subjects of the Kingdom of Persia to shake off the Yoke of the Usurper, and to submit to the Dominion of its lawful Princes. Thamas Kouli Kan had a little Time before this signified to the Porte, that if it was desirous to live in Peace with him, it must deliver this young Prince into his Hands. He besides exacted several other burthensome Conditions.

From the Paris A-la-main, Jan. 11.

It is said that the Equipages and Baggage of M. de Bussy are coming back from Calais.

We hear by the last Letters from Constantinople, that 'tis said Mehemet Bashaw, Beglierbeg of Romelia, who was lately at this Court in Quality of Embassador from the Porte, is to be sent hither again with the same Character, but on what Errand is more than we yet know.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Jan. 9. There happen'd last Week a melancholy Accident at Strathbran, within two Miles of Dunkeld, occasion'd by the Carelessness of a Servant-Maid, who unhappily dropt the Snuff of a Firr Candle amongst some Straw, which set the whole House in a Flame; an old Man and his Son, to whom the Farm belong'd, perish'd in the Flames, besides the whole Cattle were burnt, consisting of fourteen Cows, a great many young ones, and several Horses.

LONDON.

We are well assur'd, that in the *prima Collega* of Physicians, the *Grand Constitution* is still by a *Majority* judg'd to be in a *Platicy*; and that great *Evacuations* are again to be made, which the *Leeches* are all ready to perform, notwithstanding the *Weakness* and *Complaints* of the poor *Patient*.

The *Lists* that have been publish'd of the *French* and *Spanish Squadrons*, and which are far from making them appear *contemptible*, make it heartily wish'd that an *authentick List* was likewise publish'd of the *British Force* in the Mediterranean; we mean, so much of it as may, on very *short Notice*, be drawn together.

The Lords of the Admiralty have order'd all the Boat's Crew belonging to the Victory, now at Spithead, to be on board the said Ship in a Week's Time, when 'tis said an Admiral, famous for his Expeditions, will hoist his Flag on board her.

We hear the Hon. James Annesley, Esq; has petition'd his Majesty for the Title of Earl of Anglesea, and that his Majesty has referr'd the Petition to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals.——We hear from Ireland, that the House of Lords there have not adjourn'd the Consideration of his Petition for the Title of Viscount Valentia and Baron Altham, but it's thought the Lords will not enter on the Merits of it this Session; for it's imagin'd they'll break up the latter End of February, and some think they are willing the higher Title should be determin'd in England first.

On Sunday last Edward Barker, Esq; Receiver of the Tenths, kiss'd his Majesty's Hand on his being appointed Cursitor-Baron; which Office has not been fill'd up since the Death of Mr. Cursitor-Baron Clive.

The Commissioners of the Excise have appointed Mr. Shepley First Accomptant in the London-Brewery, to be General Accomptant for the Port of London, and Clerk of the Country Seizures. And Mr. Tyler, Clerk of the Country Accompts, was appointed First Accomptant in the room of Mr. Shepley.

Wednesday se'nnight died, after a few Hours Illness, at his House in Cavendish-Square, the Right Hon. the Earl of Abercorn, a very studious ingenious Nobleman, extremely well vers'd in Musick and the Mathematicks, and one of the Fellows of the Royal Society: He married a Daughter of Col. Plummer, of Blakesware in Hertfordshire (Sister to Walter, William, and Richard Plummer, Esqrs. all Members in the last Parliament) by whom he has left several Children, and is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son the Lord Paisley, now Earl of Abercorn.

Last Sunday died, after a long Illness, and in an advanced Age, at his House in Charles-Street, Westminster, the Right Rev. Dr. Richard Reynolds, Lord Bishop of Lincoln. He was promoted to the See of Bangor in 1721, and translated to the See of Lincoln in 1723.

We hear he will be succeeded in the Bishoprick of Lincoln by the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas, Bishop of St. Asaph; and that the Rev. Dr. Lisle, and the Rev. Dr. Trevor, are talk'd of for the two Bishopricks of St. Asaph and St. David's.

By Letters from Cheshire we have an Account, that a few Days since died, at his Seat at Lyme in that Country, Peter Legh, Esq; a Gentleman of great Hospitality and Charity, whose Heart and Hands were always open to the Distress'd; he was greatly esteem'd and respected by all that knew him, for his great Honour and publick Spirit. His large Estate, we hear, he has left to his Nephew, Peter Legh, of Calvelea, Esq; Member of Parliament for Newton in Lancashire.

Dy'd lately also at Chester, Mr. Mather, Recorder of that City.

Last Monday died, at his Lodgings at Knightsbridge, Mr. Wareman, Chief Engineer at Woolwich; a Person greatly esteem'd for his Ingenuity in that Art: He has left behind him a plentiful Fortune, which he has bequeath'd to his Son, now in the Army abroad.

We hear that great Rejoycings were lately made by the Inhabitants of a Parish about five Miles up the River, on account of their Justice's being dismiss'd from his Office, or having left off Trading, and that they had the Assurance to burn his Worship in Effigy.

Last Saturday Morning, between four and Five o'Clock, a Fire broke out at Mr. Saunder's, a Grocer in Love-Lane, Rotherhithe, which in a short Time consum'd nine Houses. It rag'd with such Violence that the People had not time to save any of their Effects; two Men, three Women and a Child are missing, who are suppos'd to have perish'd in the Flames.

On Sunday Morning, about Five o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the Garret of Mr. Aylesbury's House, a Hoop-Petticoat Shop in Cornhill, which consum'd the upper Part of that House, damag'd St. Michael's Church and several Houses; but by the timely Assistance of Firemen and Engines was happily extinguish'd. One Goodall, a Porter belonging to the London-Assurance, going from the Top of Mr. Scatliff's, the Corner of St. Michael's Alley, to the opposite Corner House, with a Link in his Hand, unfortunately fell into the said Alley, and was kill'd on the Spot, and has left a Wife and three young Children. Another Fireman was so miserably burnt that his Life is despair'd of.

Last Saturday the Sessions ended at the Old Baily, when the following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death.

John Burton, otherwise Appleby, and Henry Burroughs, otherwise Cobler, for breaking the Glass of the Shop Window of Mr. Moses Johnson, with an Intent to steal Woollen Caps, and other Goods.

Joseph Isaacs, otherwise M'Coy, a Jew, for breaking open the House of Mr. Ward in Moorfields, and stealing a great Quantity of Plate and other Things of Value.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Henry Lawes, *of the Friendship, from Maryland, arriv'd off Dover.*

'On Saturday the 7th Instant, (having that Morning taken Ground in Lat. 49. 40.) steering in for 'the Channel, we made a Sail which rais'd us very 'fast; about Seven in the Evening she fir'd a Shot at 'us, on which we haul'd up our Main-Sail, and 'made ready to engage; being too far off to do any 'Execution we did not return her Shot, but kept 'under Way; finding she came no nearer we set out 'Main-Sail again; she still kept dogging us, and 'went more with her Topsails on the Cap than we 'could with all our Sails; it blow'd so hard that we 'were oblig'd to take double Reefs in our Top-Sails, 'and pass'd the Night in making Preparations. As 'soon as it was Day she hoisted Spanish Colours and 'bore down right upon us, gave us her Broadside 'and a Volley of Small-Arms, and we return'd it; 'she then bore under our Stern, came to Lee-'ward and gave us her other Broadside, which we

Capt. Lawes had only six Carriage and four Swivel Guns mounted, 18 Muskets, Musquetoons, and some Pistols, but his Close-Quarters no way secur'd; and in all but 18 Men and Boys, two of whom were Passengers, four Boys, and four Negro Men never at Sea before: In the Action he had one Man shot through the Thigh, and another slightly wounded; from which it appears Capt. Lawes has behav'd with as much Bravery as any Merchant-man since the Commencement of the War.

H402C

From the London Gazette.

Cumberland, in Port-Royal Harbour, Jamaica, Nov. 7.

On the 28th of September arriv'd his Majesty's Ship the Adventure, from her Cruize off St. Jago, and brought in with her two Sloops, the one an English Sloop retaken, the other Spanish, with some Cocoa on board, but both Vessels were deserted by the Spaniards, who got ashore. Likewise the same Day the Cumberland Man of War's Tender came in with a Schooner, which she had taken off of Cape Cruse, of considerable Value; as did also his Majesty's Ship the Experiment, which had seen Capt. Stevens in the Ludlow Castle with his Convoy clear of Crooked Island. And on the 25th arriv'd the Sea Horse from cruising in the Windward Passage, and brought in with her a Spanish Schooner, which she had taken off of Cape Nichola with Hides, but the Spaniards made their Escape ashore.

Cumberland, in Port-Royal Harbour, Jamaica, Nov. 8.

This Day arriv'd here from off of Porto Rico, his Britannick Majesty's Ship the Litchfield, Capt. Burnaby Commander, with two Privateer Sloops taken in her Cruize; the one call'd the St. Raphael, whose Men all left her, and went ashore, and scuttled her, endeavouring to sink her: She had Ports for 14 Guns; the other call'd the St. Antonio de las Animar, with eight Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, and 42 Men: Besides which, she sunk and destroy'd two more Privateers; the one off the East End of Hispaniola, and the other off the West End of Porto-Rico, and burnt another Sloop in Aguada Bay, and destroy'd a Battery ashore, which she had got under, of four Guns, and landing some Men, with an Officer, dismounted the said Guns, knock'd off the Trunnions, spik'd them up, burnt the Carriages and Guard-Houses, and brought off the Colours in the Presence of a Multitude of Spaniards, of whom they are suppos'd to have kill'd near 200, and with the Loss of but one Man.

BANKRUPTS.

William Holmes the Elder, now or late of Uxbridge in the County of Middlesex, Haberdasher of Hats and Chapman.

Thomas Fryer, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields in the County of Middlesex, Hosier.

Robert Fawdery, late of Bishopsgate-Street, London, Coachmaker.

Thomas Paris, of Ave-Mary-Lane, London, Tobacconist.

Speedily will be publish'd,

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THE Trial at large between the Honourable James Annesley, Esq; and the Right Honourable the Earl of Anglesea, in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, taken in Short-Hand by Mr. Lodge, in which all the Speeches and Arguments of the Judges and of the Council are inserted at Large, without any Abbreviation, or any other Alteration than Corrections of such Mistakes as might have been made by the most skilful Writers in Short-Hand, in taking down Speeches of such a Length.

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